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# WASHINGTON

Another Interesting Phase in the Impeachment Question.

Eight Republican Senators Counted Upon as Favoring Acquittal.

The Arkansas Admission Bill Passed in the House of Representatives.

Protest of the South Carolina Conservatives Against the New Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863 The Feeling in Relation to Impeachment— Movements of the Radical Senators—Eight Republicans Claimed as Ready to Vote for

For the last few days the air has been filled by the es of the President's conviction and removal. le radical for a moment allowed himself to be caught the constant reiteration of an assumed confidence in a verdict of guilty being recorded by the court. Even a good many democrats had their fears aroused, and shook their heads dubiously at the mention of an acquittal. The betting men in the republican ranks forse the assertion, though offered heavy odds, that all their own way during the preceding part of this week, and seemed to make it a point to cause the ment and removal. They were ever ready to bet,

d if ever acquittal appeared the manifest result of all this impeachment commotion it seems more cer uine type were betting even this morning, and se of a less confident stripe frowned on bets ogether. The votes in secret session yesterday, slished this morning, are looked upon as significant in the sense that the Senate a determined not to be moved by the slamor for a hot and hasty verdict. Senators Sumimmediate judgment, and in the hurry of the nent might have rushed conviction through, but ch men as Senators Grimes, Anthony and Fessen m were determined that the trial shall have a matured and deliberate conclusion. Eight instead of seven Senators are reckoned upon this evening as sure for acquittal, and the hopes of the conservalives are proportionately elevated.

The Senators are making the best possible use of the time allowed them for reflection by the adjourn-ment of the High Court until Monday next, by filta great deal of consultation going on, and the chief engineers of the radical party—Senators and have been seeing each other very frequently to-day at General Grant's headquarters and the War Depart-

two or three days, and the inference generally drawn from the restlessness shown by the impeachers is, hat there are troublesome and perpiexing questions which have suddenly sprung up that need for their solution all the combined wisdom of the radical ring. Among the visitors who made a long stay at the

Commeron. It is said that the Senator has been greatly exercised in mind about the report that General Grant has said if the President is acquitted he would decline the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Cameron, it is wanted to know if General Grant did make that remark, and if he did what induced him to make ch a remark. After leaving General Grant Senator immediately repaired to the War Depart-

The President was also the recipient of numerous had an interview with him in the morning.

The betting to-night is even, but not very exten-sive, and the numbers wishing to risk small indeed.

Colonel J. P. Thomas, J. G. Gibbs and Colonel L. D. Childs, representing the State Central Executive Committee of the democratic party of South Carolina, came hither to present to Congress a remonstrance on the part of the constitution recently adopted by the Reconstruc-tion Convention. To-day the committee appeared fore the Reconstruction Committee of the of Representatives. Mr. Stevens received them with alttee and representing the State Central Executive Committee, remarked that in analyzing the proposi two objections which stood out in bold relief-un qualified negro suffrage and the taxation power. He argued to show their disastrous effects upon both races. The constitution established taxation without representation. Those who have no property are to tax those who have all the property. Under the consti-tution \$2,000,000 might be raised in the way of taxes, \$1,000,000 of which is for educational purposes, and yet these advantages were to be enjoyed by the blacks alone, as white children would not attend black schools. The State heretofore, in its most prosperous days, had not been able to bear a tax of more than from three to four hundred thousand dollars annually. Colonel Thomas, in conclusion, said he felt it to be his duty to state to the committee that while the whites are willing to concede to the negro white race would never acquiesce in pegro rule. "You may make us pass," he said, "under the yoke God and Congress have left us under the constitution and laws we will resust this domination of an Inferior race by peaceful means, by political efforts, by indus-trial agencies. We will carry on this political contest until we regain the control which of right belongs to the power of mind and the influence of virtue. Nor can you have prosperity in the South under your reconstruction scheme; but give the South a fair showing, restore the States to the Union on a just basis, and face, the same valor which they gave to the 'lost cause' will they give now to the Union, provided you meet them in a spirit of just magnanimity, and con-cede to them the rights to which they deem them-serves entitled."

The remonstrance, which is quite lengthy, is signed by Wade Hampton, John F. Thomas, Joseph Baniel Pope, F. W. McMaster, Samuel McGowan and W. M. Shannon, State Central Executive Committee, and reiterates the position taken by the conservatives the late State Convention, recognizing the "colored copulation in the State as an integral element of the cody politic," and concludes as follows:—

The Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed to report the constitution of South Carolina, with an agreement inserting a proviso about suffrage simi-lar to one inserted in the Arkansas constitution.

this afternoon nominated by the Republican City Convention candidate for Mayor. The delegates were white and black. He received 92 of the 105

lican Candidate for Mayor of Wash

Representative Schenck received a despatch this n from Florida, stating that the o en adopted and the Legislature is republican Modification of the Test Oath.

General Grant, published yesterday, was but a por tion of a correspondence on the question of a modification of the test oath between the military district commanders and the General-in-Chief. General Canby first wrote to Grant asking that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, as many able, influential and loyal men in the Second Military district were debarred from taking an active part in reconstruction owing to their previous connection with the rebellion. In this communication General Canby states that he construes the ninth section of the late Reconstruction act as applying to the cases in question. Subsequently General Meade, commanding the Third Military district, wrote to Grant, referring to him for decision this identical question—wheact applied to former rebels, but now loyal men, who desired to assist in the work of reetion—he holding, contrary to General Canby that the Reconstruction law did not apply. The question came before General Meade for de the cases of Lieutenant General Gordon and Mr. Irwin, who were selected as candidates for office General Grant wrote to General Meade confirming his view of the question. General Grant stated that in his opinion the ninth section of the Reconstruc-tion act did not apply to such cases, and that in settling them regard should only be paid to the fourteenth article amending the United States constitu-tion and the constitution of the State in which such Adjournment of the American Medical Asset

clation.

The American Medical Association adjourned to day to meet in New Orleans on the first Monday in some of the most distinguished residents during their stay here, and before their adjournment passed Speaker Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Mayor Wallach and others for courtesies to the association.

The Speaker of the House Misrepresented The insertion of an unauthorized word in Monday's proceedings, as printed in some of the newspapers, has done injustice to the Speaker of the House. gives his reply to Mr. Donnelly's inquiry that "he The fact was he declined answering the question at all, but added "that he was always gratified at the

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WARHINGTON, May 8, 1868

of the American Free Trade League, W. C. Bryant, President, against the passage of the bills to author-ize contracts for foreign until service and to aid in the construction and employment of American built steamers, and to provide for an American line of

mail and emigrant steamships.

Mr. McCarthy, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the lumber dealers of Syracuse, N. Y., for a change of duties on imported lumber from ad valorem to

of duties on imported lumber from ad valorem to specific.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Dodgs, (rep.) of lows, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the interior for all the correspondence as to the most improved methods of irrigation and for the data illustrative of the natural history and industrial capacities of the public lands, which was adopted.

Mr. Higsv, (rep.) of Cal., presented memorials and joint resolutions of the California Legislature asking aid for rail and wagon road purposes in California.

Mr. Planders, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from Walls Walls river to the Columbia river, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BUTTER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution to amend the journal by striking therefrom all record of the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Robinson to expunge the impeachment resolution from the journal of the House.

son to expunge the impeachment resolution from the journal of the House.

The Spraken stated that the resolution had not been entered on the journal, inasmuch as it had not been entertained as a question of privilege. Under the rules, therefore, it could not be entered on the Mr. BUTLER said that he would then withdraw his

ACT. BUTLER SHIGHT TO ADJOURN UNTIL MONDAY.

OR MODION OF Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn till Monday at twelve o'clock M.

The Huose then proceeded to the regular order of business in the morning hour of Fridays, being the call of committees for bills of a private character.

The bill to incorporate the Connecteut Avenue Park Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia, which had been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the last day the House was engaged on private bills, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

passed.
Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of William McGarahan. The bill confirms a grant made by Governor Torreno to Vincent Gomez, in 1844, of the Panache Grand Ranche, in California, and by Gomez conveyed to McGarahan in 1857. The land comprises what is known as the New Adria quicksilver mine, in California.

California.

The report, which recites the history of the case at great length, was being read when the morning hour expired.

Er. Willson asked unanimous consent that the bill be considered until disposed of, as he had to leave

be considered until disposed of, as he had to leave the city.

Mr. Stewart objected.

EESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. STEWENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he proposed to force the bill through the House to-day without discussion?

Mr. Stevens said that it was his desire to have the bill passed to-day, as it was entirely unexceptionable.

through the House to-day without discussion?

Mr. Strvens said that it was entirely unexceptionable.

Mr. Eldridge did not deem it all unexceptionable.

Mr. Eldridge did not deem it all unexceptionable, and reminded Mr. Stevens that a printed report of fifty pages on the subject was only now laid on the desks of the members, and there had been no opportunity to examine it.

Mr. Strvens said that he had no objection to let the bill be discussed for a coaple of hours by the doubters, but he hoped that the non-doubters would take no part in the debate.

Mr. Helk, (dem.) of Ky., suggested that the bill should not be brought up for discussion before Monday of Tuesday.

Mr. Bourwall, (rep.) of Mass., intimated that there was nothing of any importance in the matter printed which could not be read from the Clerk's deak in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether there was a written report of the committee.

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Mr. Bourwall said that there was not.

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Mr. Bourwall suggested that there could be hardly say opposition expected from the gentleman from Wilsconain (Mr. Eldridge) and his friends, who had been andeavoring for the last three years to have hoose Southern States represented in Congress. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eldridge said that the gentleman could not get out of the question on that way. This was not the sort of representation that he (Mr. Eldridge) and his friends had been favoring.

Mr. Eldridge said that the gentleman could not get out of the question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Staling, (rep.) of Me., thought that the House would not sustain it.

Mr. Staling, (rep.) of Me., thought that the House would sustain the previous question. If there was any subject talked to death it was reconstruction.

Mr. Staling and the previous

Mr. Stevens insisted on the previous question.

Mr. Elbarner hoped the House was not prepared for any such infamy as that.

The previous question was esconded 66 to 45.

Mr. Stevens desired to say, in order that it might go to the country, that every member had had a copy of the Arkansas constitution sent to him a month ago, and if he had not read and examined it it was his own fault. Having an hour to close the debate he yielded five minutes to

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., who declared his un willingness to vote on the admission of a State without an opportunity of knowing whether it had a republican form of government.

Mr. Streums repeated his remark, that copies of the constitution of Arkansas had been furnished to the members a month ago.

without an opportunity of knowing whether it had a republican form of government.

Mr. Stevens repeated his remark, that copies of the constitution of Arkansas had been furnished to the members a month ago.

Mr. BECK, having had twenty minutes allowed to him spoke against the bill on the ground of the sweeping disfranchisement and other obnoxious provisions contained in the constitution of Arkansas, and because it could be demonstrated that the people rejected it at the polis. If the House would only postpone the matter until Monday all the facts stated by him would be made to appear.

Mr. Woodward having by agreement been allowed twenty minutes, without regard to the closing hour, argued that Arkansas had never been out of the Union, that the Territory had belonged to the federal government, and that Arkansas herself had repeated her ordinance of secession, so that in law and in fact the State of Arkansas was now in the Union; and yet the 5tate of Arkansas. If that were reconstruction, there were then no reasonable and lawless acts which had ever taken place in this country that might not also be styled reconstruction. If Congress had not the right to force negro suffrage into Pennsylvania at the point of the bayonet, what right had Congress to do se in Arkansas find members suppose that the people would support them in such acts? Certainly not. If members were prepared to vote a negro constitution on every State in the Union. They were subvering and overthrowing by force of arms ab organized State, and that was certainly levying war against a State of the Union, and therefore they were guity of treason.

Mr. Stevens remarked that his colleague (Mr. Woodward) had undertaken to prove that she could not come in. (Laughter.) He did not understand it and would take some time to think over it. (Laughter.) in the meantime he would yield ten minutes to Mr. Palne.

Mr. Palne, (rep.) of wio, having had ten minutes allowed him, sent to the Clerk's deak the constitution of Arkansas, in order to have the most important pa

on the people of any State.

Mr. Pile said he would leave that to Mr. Stevens to answer.

The articler in question were then read.

Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Woodward whether, when Arkansas was originally admitted, thirty-two years ago, with a constitution tolerating slavery and prohibiting the Legislature from taking any steps to abolish slavery, if that was a republican form of government?

Mr. Woodward thought the question irrelevant; the government having admitted Arkansas into the Union, the question whether she had a republican form of government was concluded.

Mr. Blaine remarked that if he was a lawyer he would say that the gentleman confessed and avoided.

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He replied to the objection as to the bill providing that the constitution should not be amended in certain particulars. That Missouri, illinois, Michigam and other States had had conditions imposed on their admission. As to the objections from the members on the other side of the House, that they were not prepared to vote on the question, he said that if it were postponed for eternity, eternity would still flad them unprepared. There had been a great clamor against his side of the House for keeping out those non-constructed States, and now there was objection made in letting them in He had sent to the Secretary of State for a certificate of Arkansas having adopted the amendment to the constitution known as the fourteenth article, but that gentionian had been a concerned about his domestic household, cabinet arisins, and perhaps alit.

Vela (talghter) that he did not attend to it mith he Mr. Stepens had taken out a "raic" upon kim.

Mr. Eldering and the did not attend to it mith he Mr. Stepens had taken out a "raic" upon kim.

ner yeas, nays nor tellers were orde Neither yeas, nays nor tellers were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 110, nays 32. Mesars. Baker. Loan, Spalding and Williams of Pa., republicant, voted no. The Speaker voted age.

Mr. Rosinson moved to amend the title so as to make it read "a bill to keep Arkansas as an equal and independent State out of the Union unless the people submit to despotism." Hejected.

The bill as passed is as follows:—

Mr. Shanks, frep.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution to declare the officers elected in South Carollina to be the provisional government of that State. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Paing, from the Reconstruction Committee on Reconstruction.

reported a bill to admit South Carolina to representation in Congress. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Retreachment, offered a resolution reciting that the iron clads Oneots and Catawha had been recently sold to Swift & Co., and that there was reason to believe they were to be sold and delivered to the Peruvian government, now at war with a friendly power, and requesting the President forthwith to order the selzure and detention of those vessels until until the matter can be investigated by Congress. Adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE THEN MILITARY DISTRICT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., reported a bill to supply the deficiences for the execution of the Reconstruction laws in the Third Military District for the year ending June 30, 1868. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

THE SHIPTING INTEREST.

Mr. PHELIPS, (dem.) of Md., got permission to make an explanation which he deemed called for by a remark made yesterday by Mr. Pike in reference to the city of Baltimore, which had once been famous for her mayal architecture, having to rely now upon foreign shipowhers for its trade. He spoke of the steamers from Baltimore to Bremen being owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company and the North German Lloyds.

Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., asked him where these steamers had been built?

Mr. Pike declared trumphantly that that fact only confirmed his argument of yesterday. Imbectity, he said, was the condition to-day of the shipbuilders of Baltimore, of Philadelphia and of New York—where there was not a single seel laid in the great shippard of Wm. H. Webb—and of Maine. They were all imbecilie, because they were bound hand and foot with the inflamons navigation laws.

An Illinkols Member on Reconstruction.

Mr. Washeursky, of Ill., moved to go into Committee of the Whole in order that his colleague (Mr. Cook), who was about leaving the city, might deliver a speech.

Mr. Eldr

tee of the Whole in order that his colleague (Mr. Cook), who was about leaving the city, might deliver a speech.

Ar. Eldridge asked whether the speech had reference to impeachment. If so he would object.

Mr. Holman may all he could not answer the question. His colleague would announce the subject when he got the Root.

Mr. Holman moved that the House adjourn.

On the motion being put there was no quorum voting, and the Speaker appointed tellers, stating that he rules required all members present to vote, and that there was a quorum present.

On a division by tellers there was still no quorum voting, the democratic members generally remaining in their seals.

The Speaker stated that he had announced that by the rules all members were required to vote, but in this case, as in others recently, he could not enforce his raing, that being a question for the House itself after he had decided members out of order and the House having full power over it.

It transpired, however, that Mr. Cook's intended remarks only related incidentally to impeachment, and Mr. Holman, therefore, and because Mr. Cook ceared to leave the city, withdrew his motion to adjourn.

The House, at four o'clock, went into Committees

Journ.

The House, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Whison of Iowa, in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Cool on the policy of reconstruction, defending that o Congress and condemning the course of the President.

The House, at five o'clock, adjourned. CENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

An Extract from a Suppressed Report—James T. Brady and Baidy Smith on the Department of the Gulf-Patriotism and Green-

Benjamin F. Butler, the distinguished patriot, who has become the great leader of the racicals as well as the embodiment of impeachment management, has an interesting chapter in his history which, so far as I am informed, has never been published. This chapter has been furnished through the labors of a distinguished lawyer and a major general, who made it their study to rescue from oblivion a novel feature in the obeckered career of the hero of Port Pisher, "taken or untaken." as Bingham once

th the aforeshid here and before he had been so appletely overshadowed by the Lowell statesman. There have frequently been hints thrown out as to curious proceedings of Butler in New Orleans lie in command of the little of the while in command of the Department of the Guif, and a little odd fact now and again found its way east by Southern ladies and saint by the fair sex of the North, possessed qualities partaking more of the former than of the latter, and that indeed he was not altogether the highly immaculate and patriotic treature that ought to be kissed (as he was) by ladier at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and canonized by the great republican party. The fact that these curious hints had got into print induced the government to cause a little inquiry, and accordingly the keen and witty James T. Brady, of New York, and General Baldy Smith were commissioned to make the necessal investigations, which they did, making a volumino report to the Secretary of War, containing statements the most damaging to the reputation of General But-ler. Congress, with its characteristic curiosity, after ome time had clapsed, also determined to know something about the secrets unfolded by Messra. Brady and Smith, and adopted a resolution calling the indomitable Secretary of War declined to gratify Congress, on the ground that "the good of the public service demanded that the desired document should not be made public." Until this time the report has remained among the most precious and guarded State papers of the War Department. I have had an nspection of the report, however, and am enabled

synopsis:—
Mr. Jacob Barker, examined February 9, 1865—
States that when General Butter arrived in New Orleans he told witness that he had no money, or very little in the military chest—about \$100; witness at his request loaned him \$5,000, afterwards paid; "about this time he told me (Barker) that he wanted more money, \$100,000, on his own account, for his bill in Boston; I agreed to let him have it; he took the greater portion, for which he gave me his exchange on Boston, which was honorably paid;" "of this money he drew most of it on me for gold in favor of his brother; subsequently he told me that his object in this negotiation was to get funds to loan his brother."

his brother; subsequently he told me that his object in this negotiation was to get funds to loan his brother."

Mr. B. F. Smith, examined 27th of February, 1866—A resident of New Orleans for twenty-two years; was there when General Butler arrived; that he was interested with Colonel A. J. Butler, brother of General Butler, in carrying goods across the take, consisting of salt, quinine, shoes, corn, groceries and liquors, which went mostly into the hands of the rebels, as Colonel Butler well knew; he (witness) received one third of the profits realized upon them. The witness was asked, "Do you believe that General Butler knew about this trade?" Answer—"Yes, sir; I told him; he asked me the question, and \$13,000 worth went after that;" General Butler had informed him that no more goods shou'd go out unless cotton returned; went to the rebel authorities—General Lovel; returned and told him (Butler) what General Lovel; raturned and told him (Butler) what General Lovel; had said; had no difficulty in getting in or out; had five or six schooners characred; Colonel Butler got everything fixed up; French, Provost Marshal General in under Hutler, signed the passes; that after his interview with the rebel General he reported progress to General Butler and Colonel Butler, and that the cotton came in and the goods went out; value of the goods between \$12,000 and \$13,000; 195 bales of cotton at \$60, a pound; Colonel Butler did not give him \$2,500; the rebel party offered the witness \$10,000 for his interest in the thing. States further—Does not know what his claim was against Butler, but that he was to have one-third of the net proceeds; paid ten cents a pound for the cotton and got forty-twe cents, amounting to about \$3,000; made about \$000 per cent on the goods; sait sold at \$10 a sock; made about seventy-live per cent upon the cotto. Witness further says that he was a relief at the tame, and did not take the oath uniti after these transactions.

W. W. Watson, examined March I, 1500—States that the witness Smith did a gr

planter on the coast, which he re used to do; stakes in that tat A. J. Butler was engaged in removing corps from plantations to the city, the boat used was guarded by from wanty-fave to fity society was guarded by from wanty-fave to fity society the boat would return to the city with 700 or 200 hogsheads of sugar, and the understood that this sugar was sezzed and sent to New York through the hands of A. J. Butler, ab Chevrille, Laurel Hill, the Empire Parish and the Lieut. Morris, which were in least the boats employed were the level. Morris, which were in lea employ of she United States government; the Berville was chartered by Colonel Schaffer and Mr. Bootser, who did the outside business for flutter at five thousand dollars per month; these boats paid no freight to the Quartermaster's Department; witness paid the teathstors and wagoners employed in the work; the boats all passed out of the port of New Orleans free of any charge or tax; says he suggested to General Butler that the government transports might be balasted with sugar; the General replied that it would not be proper, for the port was not open, but sinally said free might do so, provided it was "sand" instead of "sugar;" did not pay Butler any freight upon this balast, but commenced going around to persons who wanted to ship sugar to New York and Gold them that it would be taken for ten dollars a longished, and to say that it was said free might be the sugar was shipped in Aleit the collection of the port was opened; which were large and shipping from the ready was shipped in Aleit the collection of the port was opened; which were found alongside the piece and shipping from the ready was shipped in Aleit the collection of the port was opened; which would be taken for ten dollars a longished; and to say that it was said of shipping to be done that if would do it ne would runsis of the sugar was shipped in Aleit the ready of the port was opened; where were found alongside the piece and discharge your agar was shipped in Aleit the sugar was shipped i

IMPEACHMENT SPECULATIONS.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8, 1868. Lieutenant Governor Lee returned from Washing-ton to-day. He says without doubt that there will be ton to-day, in says without doubt that the winds thirty-nine votes for the conviction of Johnson without counting that of the President pro term, which will be given if necessary. He also states that the feeling in Washington is that Waster strength for the Chicago nomination for Vice President is more than that of all other candidates put together. AMUSEMENTS.

PRENCH TREATRE.—Last night "Sor Teresa" was Ristori was not only equal to, she excelled even her former great efforts. In this piece she has opportunities for revealing her power which she has not either in "Mary Stuart," "Marie Antoinette" or "Elizabeth." in "Mary Stuart," "Marie Antoinette" or "Elizabeth."

It is in many respects a more difficult character to sustain than any of these. As the Nun sworn to a slife of religious seclusion, as the mother contending with the tenderest instincts of human nature, Ristori is equally at ease and equally correct. Nature is never violated. The stage has had no such ornament as Ristori since the days of Mrs. Siddons. She is a true and real queen of tragedy. Some of the scenes of this piece as presented last night will live in the memory of those who witnessed them. Ristori, of course, was the great central character, but it is only truth to say that all the parts were well, even ably sustained. "Sor Teresa" is to be repeated at the matinée to-day, and this is the last opportunity for the present which the public will have of witnessing this famous piece and this unequalied actress.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Parepa-Rosa goes to California with her husband and a concert and opera troupe next

way Hall this evening for the benefit of the Amer-can Bramatic Fund, in response to an invitation ex-tended to him by a number of prominent citizens

Mrs. Lander and Miss Fanny Janauschek devote Monday to the same good purpose at the Academy. John E. Owens was enthusiastically welcomed in dianapolis on Monday night. to lay before your readers the following very brief

"Nick of the Woods" was the theatrical feature at Salt Lake City at the close of last month.

The musical and theatrical columns of Wilkes Spirit are unusually interesting and spicy of late. They deal with stage matters in a fearless and un-compromising manner, and the adverse opinions expressed in them act as the surgeon's knife in the many diseases which now affect the amusement

ody.

Madame Ristori bids farewell to Boston next week.

Blind Tom has been playing at Irving Hall during
he week, and will give a second series of his pecu-

the week, and will give a second series of his peculiar entertainments next week.

A genuine sensation will be presented at Niblo's In the "White Fawn" on Monday. Mile. De Rosa, an Italian dansease of whom report speaks in the highest terms will replace Bonfanti, and Wesmayler, a Viennese danseuse, will also pirouette on these boards for the first time.

The "White Fawn" will be transferred with all its attractions to the New Chestnut, Philadelphia, towards the end of July and will be succeeded at Niblo's by Esteman's opera bouff company, which will be increased by a large ballet, on the occasion. Paimer & Jarrett's contract with Bateman calls for two new prime dome and two tenors.

The "White Fawn" with another troupe opens in a fortnight at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, under the direction of the same managers.

#### IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, a very clever young lady from Philadelphia, delivered her lecture, "Idiots and Women," at Steinway Hall last evening to an audience of the better class of exceedingly free which was to demonstrate—a verb in pronouncing which Miss Dickinson access the antepenultimate that women constituted a very aggrieved class in cal meetings in the Ninth ward and generally conduct themselves after the manner of men who are duct themselves after the manner of men who are not women. Miss Dickinson was of the opinion that there was an innate inconsistency in basing a government upon the principle that all men are created free and sudowed with certain inherent rights, and still denying to women the right to wield the ballot. She declared that all conservatives from time immemorial had been opposed to any modification of existing custom, habits and laws. It had been the argument of every despot who wished to perpetuate absolute power to plead custom, precedent and existing law in his favor, and it was not without revolution of existing law that despots had ever in the past been overthrown. "Who are the men," interrogated the speaker, "who are opposed to progress and freedom?" Every one of these men are (is) in opposition to the remodelling or politics upon new and more abidingly just principles; every one of these men are its favorable to the custom, haw, habit just as it is. But if women cound not vote, why should they be taxed? "Taxation without representation is slavery," said the fathers of the Revolution; and upon that principle they fought and surfered through a seven years' war. And yet the sons of these revolutionary sires placed women in the same position in which England sought to place them. If a woman had property she was taxed to pay the expenses of the government, though she beried might have no voice in the government and could not be represented in its councils. It would be said, perhaps, that men represented women, but if it was said she would like to ask, who gave men the right to represent women? Had woman ever formally delegated man to make laws for her? to think for her? to act for her? to vote in her stead? "Where could the record be found?" In had always been so," was replied. Granted that it had, it did not follow that it always was to be so or that it was eater wome, work out injustice under the grandfathers wore and for read of a tond which could be broved to have leved at hought. But were the grandfathers wo as their grandlathers thought. But were the grandlathers so very wise that they could not judge wrong, legislate wrong, work out injustice under the guise of law? She had heard or read of a tond which could be proved to have lived a thousand years in the word, but she had never heard it said that this toad was one whit wiser than other toads nine hundred years younger. The fact was, man was never delegated to legislate for anyhody but himself, and there were have in relation to women on the statute books of every State in the Union which were disgraceful to civilization. A woman had no rights; if unmarried she was nothing; and so the selection was between a husband or nothing, as Theodore Parker had said, "between two nothings," But it might be said that these obnoxious statutes were practically a dead letter. Dead letter were they? She had heard of cases where they were not exactly a dead letter. Not long since a man in Wis-onsin beat his wife until, bruised, malmed, frigutened for her life, she dragged herself into a court of justice and entered a right to beat his wife with a stick no bigger than his thumb, and the wife was remanted to the husband's custody to be beaten whenever it suited him. A Philadelphia paper copies the account of the affair and the decision and comments upon it in a single word, "Good," meant, of course, to be exceedingly witty. Dead letter on the statute books, were they with permission to beat her whenever it suits him, and a leading paper in Philadelphia, the second city in the United States, comments "Good," bead letter in they had been a dead letter the wife would not have been sent back to her abustive master; if they were a dead letter they should be repealed, since they classed idiofs and women together in law, in politics and in everything else in which a woman might be supposed to foster any landable ambition.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the paved with the remarks preceding.

NEW JERSEY.

Gormon Council.—The appropriation of \$9,500 Method by the late Council for the purchase of the Methodist church in the city park was vetoed by the Mayor as being too excritiant, and the new Council has sustained the veto. This action will allay the public indignation which led to the recent diagrace-fut scenes in and out of the Council chamber. Councilman Schmershal not having qualified within the time specified, a special election has been ordered by the Council to all his place on the 18th inst.

Hudson City.

RAILMOAD COLLISION LITTUATION.—The case of Denis Brady, driver of a Hoboten horse car, against the Erie Railway Compuny, and the case of the Hoboten Horse Railroad Company against the same for damages in consequence of a collision in the Eric Railway crossing, was compromised yearting, Brady seceives a pecuniary confideration and an appointment for life on the Eric Railway.

Acquirren.—The case of William Crane, who shoo charged with having committed an assumit and has tery on the person of a young girt named Margarett Jacques, the trial of which occasioned so much in terest, was brought to a close gesterday in the Cour of Quarter Sessions and Crane was acquisted.

terest, was brought to a close yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Grame was acquitted.

RERONANE LANT EXTLOSION.—A woman named Mrs. Van Duses, residing in East River atreet, beyond South Market, was badiy injured recently through the explosion of a kerosane imp which she was replemishing. The cause, carelessness.

A SAD CASE.—A young girl of rather tidy appearance was recently arrested on complaint of her parents, who reside in Nesbitz street, and who allege that, notwithstanding the youthfulness of the girl, she being only fifteen, they find themselves utterly powerless to prevent her from nightly running the streets and associating with low characters. It was their desire that she should be placed in the Good Shepherd's Convent in New York; but Ann showed such a deep aversion to going there that she even proferred being placed in the common jail, whence she was removed yesterday. She remains there for fifteen days.

AN AMOURET PRINKOSE IN TROUBLE.—John Primrose, upwards of sixty years of age, was caught

rose, upwards of sixty years of age, was caught stealing sponges yesterday afternoon from the store of Mr. Getchins in Market street. Held for trial.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Southern State Governments and Con-gressmen Elect So Far as Chosen.

SOUTH CAROLINA. of the State government and Congressmen elect in South Carolina. It is needless to say they are all radical:-

Governor-R. K. Scott.
Lieutenant Governor-Lemuel Boozer.
Lieutenant Governor-Lemuel Boozer.
Lieutenant Governor-Lemuel Boozer. enant Governor-Lemme L tant and Inspector Gen Adjutani loses, Jr.

Moses, Jr.

Secretary of State—Francis L. Cardoza.
Comptroller General—J. L. Neagle.
Treasurer—Niles G. Parker.
Attorney General—D. H. Chamberlain.
Superintendent of Education—Justus K. Jillson.
Members of Congress—At large, J. P. M. Epping
Elias E. Dickson. First district—B. F. Whittemore
C. C. Bowen, Simeon Corley, James H. Goss. LOUISIANA.

The following is a complete list of the new State officers and members of Congress elected in Louisi-

Lucutenant Governor—Oscar J. Dunn. Secretary of State—George A. Bovec. Auditor—G. M. Wickliffe.

Auditor—G. M. Wicking.
Superintendent of Education—Thomas W. Conway.
Treasurer—Antoine Dubuclet.
Attorney General—S. Beiden.
Members of Congress—First district—General J. H.
Sypher, rep. Second—James Mann, dem. Third—J. P. Newsham, rep. Fourth—Michael Vidal, rep.
Fifth—William Jasper Blackburn, rep. The following gentlemen have been chosen to rep

esent the State in the Chicago Convention: Delegates at Large—H. C. Warmouth, Thomas W. Conway, William Pitt Kellogg, Bernard Soule. Congressional Districts—First district—J. H. Sypher, John R. Clay; Second—W. R. Fish, J. R. McConnell; Third—Samuel Houston, Judge Pizbee; Fourth—M. Vidal, A. J. Sypher; Fifth—C. W. Cowell, A. B. Benham.

The Legislature has a working radical majority in States Senators and the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The latest advices as to the recent election indicate the adoption of the constitu tion by a majority of nearly twenty thousand, and ranging between twenty-five and thirty thousand

The South and the Colored Vote-Important

At a meeting of the Democratic Club of Rich-and district, South Carolina, held in Columbia on the 4th instant, General Wade Hampton delivered a speech, in the course of which he made the follow-

a speech, in the course of which he made the following important remarks:—

Although absent from the State for a length of time, I have watched your proceedings with keen interest, and have been highly gratified. I claim that we have rights in the Union, and that when we laid down our arms it was with the understanding that we were to be readmitted to the Union with ail our rights, dignity and equality unimpaired. Mr. Lincoin so decoared, and Mr. Seward so stated in his foreign despatches. I was willing to see the Union restored, and that when our States were restored our people would endeavor to forgive, if not forget, the past. But I fear that many of our people were too ready to yield concessions. They not only met the radical party half way but went stil further. I hope that the delegates sent to the National Democratic Nominaling Convention, to meet in New York in State are fully upheld. I think the action of your Convention was consistent and positic. We should go with the democratic party if they advocate state rights. I recently met two gentlement from parishes in Louisans, when conflanding ecolored majorities, who stated that the colored large colored majorities, who stated that the colored people had been properly informed of the position they occupied, and the onesqueace was that, in one of those partishes there were soo majority for the fuel on the other 60. Let the colored man be told God's truth—that if he expects to escape the five full had not be stored to them an educational and be of the padian, he should go in a with the democratic or constraints and in the other 60. Let the colored man be told God's truth—that if he expects to escape the meeting in this town, and told them that I was willing to extend to them an educational and property qualification. The colored men have not, it is true, carried out the views they then expressed; they would not meet us half way. Many have been led off. Now, when the democratic party is getting into the ascendancy at the North, and will shortly be in power,

Political Muccellany.
The Washington Star states, that James H. ents, of Portsmouth, who was nominated at Rich-mond Wednesday as the republican candidate for Licutenant Governor of Virginia, is a native of Wash-ington, a son of Mr. John T. Clemens, Sr., and learned his trade as a machinist here. He worked for many years in the Washington Navy Yard. He

left Washington several years ago and has since re the colored men of Savannah are organizing a colored conservative club for the purpose of cuttivating friendly feelings between the whites and blacks, hopes to see this done generally. The whites,

Radical letter writers to the Western press from Washington, being dublons of the final result of im peachment, now head their letters, "Johnson Convicted-Johnson Acquitted"-making sure of being

right one way or the other. The Wellsburg (W. Va.) Herald mentions the name of Mr. A. W. Campbell, formerly editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, as the republican candi

date for Governor. The Parkersburg (W. Va.) Times gives "an opinion as is an opinion" about the way the Senators from that State-Van Winkle and Willey-will vote on the impeachment question. It avers that what it "knows is of a positive nature, and that is that" both Senators are of such irreproachable character that their worst enemies have not dated to assail them. It further knows that they have "their honest and firm convictions;" but it has, unfortunately, no authority to suppose—indeed, it has no idea—on which side their votes will be cast; but it knows they will "vote according to their convictions." In the abwrote according to their contraction on the point it is en-couraging to know that these honorable gentlemen couraging to know that these honorable gentlemen will certainly go for a dishonest conviction again est convictions

It is stated that General McClellan will return to this country in September next and take an active part in the Presidential canvase in behalf of the democratic candidate.

The republicans of New Mexico held their Terri

torial convention on the 25th ult., and elected dele-gates to the Chicago Convention.

There will be a republican State convention in

Nashville, Term., June 10, to take action on the Chicago nominations and prepare for the Presiden-General George F. Beale, of Norway, and Lutter Curus, of New Sharon, have been chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention from the Second district of

Referring to the chances of Senator Wilson's north Referring to the chances of Senator Wison's nonlination as the radical candidate for Vice President, the Springfield Republican, May 7, says:—"Mr. Wilson's friends at Washington claim that he will have a share at least of the votes for Vice President of at least seventeen States outside of New England. But they evidently apprehend that the rivairy of other New England candidates may prevent his having the united vote of his own section. If that were secured united vote of his own section. If that were secured to him, and made carriest in his behalf, his chances for the nomination would be as good as anybody's. Indeed, with New England outling and cutturnastic for him, and no Presidential patronage to pick off the camp followers and timeservers, the result would almost certainly be in his favor."

## TED TURT

Third Day of the Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 8, 1888.

The first race, a mile and a quarter dish, for a purse of \$200, was won by Pat Mailoy, who beat Jack Hall, Violo, Magazine, Little Edith, and Ottawa; time, 2:18%.

The second race, association purse, two miles and repeat, for \$500. The purse was won by Chicamauga in three heats, beating Maggie Henter and Conflict; time, \$30\fomation, \$30\fomation, \$400. Conflict took the second heat.

The third race, mile heats, \$100, for untried three year olds, was won by Skirmisher, who beat Elgin, Agnes Dunavan and Little Edith in 1:32%.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING. -Herman Hans, a lad sixt years of age, acting as night watchman at 51 Lispenard street, accidentally shot himself in the left arm last night. He was conveyed to the New York Hos-pital, where his wound was dressed. It was pro-